1 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 12 Plaintiff(s), No. CR-08-00658 PJH 13 v. **DETENTION ORDER** 14 MILLARD CHAMBERS, 15 Defendant(s). 16 17 The government's motion to detain the defendant, Millard 18 Chambers, came before the court on November 10, 2008. 19 Defendant was present in custody and represented by Douglas A. Rappaport. Assistant United States Attorney Kirstin M. Ault 2.0 21 appeared for the United States. Based on written submissions 22 of the defendant and the United States, information proffered 23 by both parties at the detention hearing, a report prepared by 24 Pretrial Services, as well as several letters submitted by 25 friends and family members of the defendant, I find as

1. The Bail Reform Act of 1984, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3141-50, sets forth four factors which the Court must consider in

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determining whether pretrial detention is warranted. These factors are: the nature and seriousness of the offense charged; the weight of the evidence against the person; the history and characteristics of the person, including character, employment, family, and criminal history; and the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release.

18 U.S.C. § 3142(q).

- 2. In this case, the grand jury has found probable cause to believe that the defendant has violated 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1), (b)(1)(A) and 846, which are controlled substance offenses carrying a maximum penalty of life in prison. Thus, the defendant is presumed to be both a risk of non-appearance and a danger to the community unless he provides sufficient evidence to rebut that presumption. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e). Defendant has dispelled neither presumption.
- 3. Defendant faces a maximum of life imprisonment and a mandatory minimum of 10 years of imprisonment. This alone gives him a strong incentive to flee.
- 4. The defendant, has substantial ties to the community and strong family support. Approximately 30-40 friends and family members attended the November 10 hearing to show their support. In addition, I reviewed approximately one dozen letters from the defendant's friends expressing their good opinion of the defendant and their support.
- 5. On the other hand, defendant's employment history is weak. The Pretrial Services report reflects that the defendant works approximately 4 hours per week, and the

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government has asserted that he has earned only \$1,000 from his employment during the past year. Yet defendant reported \$28,000 in personal property, including a car. In addition, approximately \$50,000 in cash was found in the residence of the defendant's wife. These facts lead to the inference that the defendant is living beyond his means and that he has access to income that has not come from legitimate employment and may be used to finance flight.

- 6. Defendant was recently convicted of identity theft, suggesting that he has the ability to assume a false identity. The government proffered that the defendant was aware that a warrant was outstanding for his arrest and that he failed to surrender, despite representations by his counsel that he intended to do so. While the facts surrounding the defendant's failure to surrender are contested, it is undisputed that defendant apparently became aware of the outstanding warrant on November 10, 2008, did not self-surrender, and was arrested by agents on November 17, 2008.
- 8. Defendant's mother offered to post her home with a value of \$50-100,000, as security for the defendant's release. However, based on the facts outlined above, that security does not dispel the presumption that he presents a risk of flight.
- 7. The nature of the charges against the defendant and evidence proffered by the government suggest that he is a danger to the community. Defendant has three prior drug trafficking convictions. One was a federal conviction for cocaine distribution, the same offense with which the defendant is charged in this case, which resulted in a

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sentence of 10 years of imprisonment. While all three convictions were sustained in the late 1980's and early 1990's, they represent a lengthy history of drug trafficking that has led up to the present charges. The charges in this case, thus, represent a continuation of the defendant's prior criminal history and the continuing course of the defendant's criminal conduct is of serious concern to the Court.

- 9. After a period during which he had no contact with law enforcement, the defendant suffered a felony identity theft conviction in 2007, for which he was on probation when he committed the offenses charged in the indictment.
- 10. The defendant's history of committing offenses while on probation also demonstrates that he is not amenable to court supervision and that he is unlikely to abide by conditions of release fixed by this Court. The Court notes that the defendant committed two of the drug trafficking offenses while on probation for an earlier narcotics-related offense, and that the defendant was on probation for a 2007 identity theft conviction when he is alleged to have committed the crimes charged in this case.
- 11. While the facts of the offense are the least important to this determination, I cannot ignore that the government's evidence seems very strong, and includes recorded information.
- 12. For the reasons set forth above, the Court finds that the defendant has not rebutted the presumption established by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e) that he is both a risk of flight and a danger to the community. The Court concludes by

a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant poses a risk of flight and by clear and convincing evidence that he is a danger to the community. The Court finds that there are no conditions or combination of conditions that will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance or the safety of the community.

Accordingly, the Government's motion to detain defendant is **GRANTED**. **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

- (1) The defendant be, and hereby is, committed to the custody of the Attorney General for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal;
- (2) The defendant be afforded reasonable opportunity for private consultation with his counsel; and
- (3) On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the government, the person in charge of the corrections facility in which the defendant is confined shall deliver the defendant to an authorized Deputy United States Marshal for the purpose of any appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Dated: November 12, 2008

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Bernard Zimmerman United States Magistrate Judge

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